

Washington, DC –Congressman Joe Sestak (PA-07) helped pass through the House the Fiscal Year 2010 appropriations bill for State-Foreign Operations (HR 3081). This legislation, which was approved by a 318-106 margin, allocates \$48.8 billion in funding for the State Department, foreign aid, and export assistance, which is a reduction of \$1.2 billion (2%) from current spending levels (including supplemental appropriations). It now awaits Senate approval and the President's signature.

"This bill aids economic growth and addresses the incidence of poverty in other countries while reigning in costs -- strengthening the American economy and national security," said Congressman Sestak. "Poverty, ill-health, and a lack of economic opportunity create conditions that leave countries vulnerable to conflict, crime and terrorism. As we face instability around the world in places like Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iraq, this bill recognizes the importance of strong defense security, but also a robust diplomatic and foreign aid initiative."

Key provisions in the bill include:

State Department and USAID Operations, Staff and Security:

Diplomatic and Consular Programs: \$8.2 billion, \$731 million below the President's request and \$1.2 billion above 2009, for diplomatic operations and to hire over 1000 new Foreign Service staff positions.

Operating Expenses for USAID: \$1.39 billion, \$50 million below the President's request and \$330 million above 2009, to allow USAID to hire 300 additional Foreign Service Officers as part of the Development Leadership Initiative.

Assistance to Frontline States of Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iraq

\$2.695 billion in assistance for Afghanistan, which is \$81.9 million below the President's request and \$7 million above 2009 enacted level including supplemental appropriations.

\$1.519 billion in assistance for Pakistan which is \$63 million below the President's request and \$31.5 million below the 2009 enacted level including supplemental appropriations.

\$484.3 million for Iraq, which is \$15.7 million below the President's request, and \$114.7 million below the 2009 enacted level including supplemental appropriations

Global Health: \$7.784 billion, \$190 million above the President's request and \$670 million above 2009, to strengthen the global public health infrastructure and surveillance network in order to

save lives overseas and to protect the health of Americans.

HIV/AIDS: \$5.75 billion, \$150 million above the President's request and \$250 million above 2009, for international HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care programs including \$750 million for multilateral programs through the Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. Global Health and Child Survival: \$2.38 billion, which when combined with \$50 million for global pandemic programs in the FY2009 supplemental is \$89 million above the President's request and \$470 million above 2009, for other global health programs including increases above the 2009 level of nearly \$33 million for maternal and child health programs, \$202.5 million to fight malaria, \$90 million to fight tuberculosis, and \$100 million for international family planning.

Development Assistance: \$2.465 billion, \$268 million below the President's request and \$665 million above 2009 for agricultural development, climate change, democracy, and education, in countries that face a complex range of long-term development challenges.

Agriculture and Food Security Programs: \$1 billion, \$363 million below the President's request and \$550 million above 2009 to provide agricultural assistance and improve food security.

Basic Education: \$1 billion, \$19 million above the President's request and \$300 million above 2009, to increase access to quality education and provide alternatives to madrassas.

Improving Access to Safe Drinking Water: \$310 million, \$137 million above the President's request and \$10 million above 2009, for safe water programs, including help to increase access to safe drinking water (such as pumps and wells); build water systems; and expand safe hygiene programs.

Energy and the Environment: \$1.2 billion, \$354 million below the President's request and \$643 million above 2009 for bilateral and multilateral assistance to promote clean energy, environment, biodiversity and climate change programs worldwide, including funding for the Global Environmental Facility, the Clean Technology Fund and the Strategic Climate Fund to work with developing nations to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, preserve parks, protect wildlife, and mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change.

Humanitarian Assistance:

Refugee Assistance: \$1.55 billion, same as the President's request and \$156 million below

2009 to help displaced people around the world with food, water, shelter and other basic needs. Disaster Assistance: \$830 million, \$50 million below the President's request and \$10 million above FY2009, to avert famines and provide life-saving assistance during natural disasters and for internally displaced people in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iraq and elsewhere around the world.

Middle East Security Assistance: \$2.22 billion for Israel which combined with the \$555 million of forward funding in the FY2009 supplemental is the same as the \$2.775 billion in the President's request and consistent with the second year of the 10-year Memorandum of Understanding between the United States and Israel; \$1.29 billion in economic and security assistance for Egypt, which when combined with the \$260 million in forward funding in the 2009 supplemental is the same as the President's request; \$513 million in economic and security assistance for Jordan, which when combined with the \$150 million in forward funding in the 2009 supplemental is the same as the President's request.

Counternarcotics Programs: \$318.8 million for Mexico and Central American, which when combined with \$254 million in forward funding for Mexico in the 2009 supplemental, is the same as the President's request for the Merida program and \$167.8 million above 2009 Merida and bi-lateral programs for counter-narcotics and law enforcement programs in Mexico and Central America. In addition, the bill includes \$37 million for a new Caribbean Basin Security Initiative and \$520 million for counternarcotics and alternative livelihoods assistance for Colombia, \$7 million above the President's request and \$25 million below 2009.

Peacekeeping Activities

UN Peacekeeping Missions: \$2.1 billion, \$135 million below the President's request and \$263.5 million below 2009, for Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities. These funds support UN peacekeeping missions around the world including in Darfur, Congo, Liberia, Haiti, and Lebanon. The bill cuts funding for Somalia which is provided under the voluntary Peacekeeping Operations account.

Voluntary Peacekeeping Operations: \$331 million, \$35 million above the President's request and \$199 below 2009, for Peacekeeping Operations, to advance international support for voluntary multi-national peacekeeping and stabilization efforts, including support for international missions not supported by the UN but of particular interest to the United States.

Educational and Cultural Exchanges: \$600 million, \$33 million below the President's request and \$62 million above 2009, to fund educational, cultural and professional exchange programs worldwide.

Broadcasting: \$746 million, \$1 million above the President's request and \$31 million above 2009, for broadcasting programs critical to the nation's overall public diplomacy efforts.

Peace Corps: \$450 million, \$76.56 million above the President's request and \$110 million above 2009, for the program which currently has approximately 7,300 volunteers serving in 74 countries. The increase would accelerate the President's pledge to expand the Peace Corps.

Millennium Challenge Corporation: \$1.4 billion, \$25 million below the President's request and \$525 million above 2009 for bilateral assistance to countries that meet certain economic and governance criteria.

OTHER IMPORTANT POLICY ITEMS

Iran: The bill includes language on Iran that requires a report on the status and progress of diplomatic efforts to prevent Iran from acquiring nuclear weapons; continues a reporting requirement on bilateral and multilateral sanctions against Iran; and prevents the Export-Import Bank of the United States from providing credit, insurance, or guarantees to any project controlled by any energy producers or refiners that contribute significantly to Iran's refined petroleum resources.

Climate Change and Intellectual Property Rights: The bill includes a new provision that directs the Secretary of State to report on actions taken to protect intellectual property rights during the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change negotiations prior to the obligation of funds for the Clean Technology Fund and the Special Climate Fund.

International Monetary Fund: The bill includes a new provision that requires the United States Executive Director to use the voice and vote of the United States to oppose the provision of hard currency by the Fund to any country found to be a government that has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism; sunsets the authorization for the New Arrangements to Borrow program after five years; sets a 20% limitation on United States participation in the New Arrangements to Borrow program; and includes a reporting requirement on the use of New Arrangements to Borrow funds.

Limitation on Countries Receiving Detainees: The bill includes a limitation on funds to any country, including a state with a compact of free association with the United States, unless 5

days prior to the implementation of an agreement to accept transfer of individuals detained at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba the terms of the agreement are transmitted in writing to the Committees on Appropriations.

Born and raised in Delaware County, former 3-star Admiral Joe Sestak served in the Navy for 31 years and now serves as the Representative from the 7th District of Pennsylvania. He led a series of operational commands at sea, including as Commander of an aircraft carrier battle group of 30 U.S. and allied ships with over 15,000 sailors and 100 aircraft that conducted operations in Afghanistan and Iraq. After 9/11, Joe was the first Director of "Deep Blue," the Navy's anti-terrorism unit that established strategic and operations policies for the "Global War on Terrorism." He served as President Clinton's Director for Defense Policy at the National Security Council in the White House, and holds a Ph.D. in Political Economy and Government from Harvard University. According to the office of the House Historian, Joe is the highest-ranking former military officer ever elected to the U.S. Congress.